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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In pursuance of Security Council resolution 1222 (1999) of 15 January 1999, in which the Council authorized an extension, until 15 July 1999, of the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), a report was submitted on 9 April 1999 to the Council on the progress of bilateral negotiations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to resolve the disputed issue of Prevlaka, as well as on possible ways to facilitate a negotiated settlement should the parties require such assistance (see S/1999/404). The present report covers developments since that date.

2. The Mission consists of 27 United Nations military observers (see annex) headed by a Chief Military Observer, Colonel Graeme Williams (New Zealand). During the period under review, UNMOP began to implement revised patrolling procedures with a view to streamlining its operations so as to allow a slight reduction in the number of military observers. Developments in the region have not allowed the Mission to further reduce the number of military observers, however. Once the situation in the region stabilizes, UNMOP will again evaluate how the request to reduce the number of military observers can be achieved, without prejudice to its operational activities.

3. In accordance with its mandate, UNMOP continues to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and of the neighbouring areas in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by carrying out vehicle and foot patrols on both sides, except when prevented from doing so by restrictions of movement imposed by one party or the other. The Mission holds regular meetings with the local authorities in order to strengthen liaison, reduce tension, improve safety and security and promote confidence between the parties. The Chief Military Observer maintains contact with the authorities in Zagreb and Belgrade to address issues arising from the implementation of resolution 1222 (1999). Cooperation between UNMOP and the multinational Stabilization Force is maintained through regular meetings.

II. SITUATION IN THE AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA

4. Since the submission of the report of 9 April 1999 (S/1999/404), the situation in the UNMOP area of responsibility has remained relatively calm. However, tensions were heightened for a time following the commencement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) military action against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 24 March 1999. In the period under review, and despite those military activities, the United Nations military observers conducted daily patrols in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro), with due consideration for the prevailing security situation. UNMOP maintains a 24-hour presence on the Ostra peninsula, at its team site at Herceg Novi in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro), and at the headquarters at Cavtat and the team site at Gruda in Croatia.

5. The area of responsibility of UNMOP consists of two United Nations-designated zones: a demilitarized zone (the so-called "Yellow Zone") and a United Nations-controlled zone (the so-called "Blue Zone"). The two zones are governed by different regimes. The United Nations-controlled zone was placed under the exclusive authority of the United Nations until such time as the parties reach an agreement concerning the area. The regime for the demilitarized zone prohibits the presence of military personnel and heavy weapons there. Violations of both zones persisted during the period under review.

6. A significant violation of the demilitarized zone is the continued presence of troops of the Yugoslav Army in the northern part of the zone. Owing to long-standing constraints imposed by the Yugoslav authorities on the movement of United Nations military observers - constraints which were tightened after 24 March 1999 - UNMOP remains unable to ascertain the exact strength and armament of those units. The Yugoslav authorities, while denying unrestricted access to that area, had, until 24 March 1999, allowed escorted visits, along the main road only, when given a minimum of six hours' notice. On 20 April, a detachment of approximately 30 Yugoslav Military Police took up a position in the southern part of the demilitarized zone at a road junction in the Sutorina valley. They were joined by a small number of Yugoslav (Montenegrin) Border Police. UNMOP confirmed that, by 27 April, the Yugoslav Military Police and the Montenegrin Border Police had withdrawn from that location. On 28 May, 18 June and 2 July, the United Nations military observers were allowed to conduct escorted patrols along the main road through the northern part of the demilitarized zone in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro). They confirmed that troops of the Yugoslav Army remain in that part of the demilitarized zone. The Yugoslav authorities have indicated that the restrictions which had applied to the movement of United Nations military observers in the northern part of the demilitarized zone since 24 March 1999 will be lifted.

7. Since 24 March 1999, heavier weapons have been introduced to the southern part of the demilitarized zone by the Yugoslav (Montenegrin) Border Police. Despite the suspension of the NATO military action against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, those weapons remain in position. They include an anti-aircraft gun and machine-guns deployed at Debeli Brijeg and a machine-gun deployed at a

checkpoint on the main road through the Sutorina valley. The deployment of such weapons in the demilitarized zone is a serious violation of the United Nations-mandated security regime which should be rectified immediately.

8. Croatia has not completely removed the restrictions it places on the movement of UNMOP patrols in the north-western part of the demilitarized zone. Croatia requires UNMOP to provide 24 hours' notice before undertaking foot patrols in this area. In the southern demilitarized zone, UNMOP was refused access to one position on two occasions.

9. The long-standing violations of the security regime in the United Nations-controlled zone, as previously reported (see S/1998/939, S/1999/16, S/1999/404), continue unchanged. Approximately 25 Croatian Special Police are located at four positions and approximately 10 Yugoslav (Montenegrin) Border Police at two positions inside that zone. The Yugoslav (Montenegrin) Border Police who man the local crossing point on Cape Kobila are armed with two machine-guns. These represent an additional violation of the security regime in that zone.

10. As previously reported (see S/1999/404, para. 9), Croatia informed the Security Council that it had decided (following an agreement with Montenegrin authorities) to "keep open permanently" crossing points at Debeli Brijeg, in the demilitarized zone, and at the tip of Cape Kobila, in the United Nations-controlled zone (see S/1999/42), despite the opposition of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to "a unilateral opening of any border crossing", on the grounds that Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had not executed a joint agreement designating the location and regime of such crossings (see S/1999/84). The Council in resolution 1222 (1999) welcomed the opening of crossing points between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro) in the demilitarized zone. The crossing point at Debeli Brijeg remains open on a 24-hour basis. The movement of civilians and commercial traffic between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has thus been facilitated without any reported security incidents. International humanitarian aid, for distribution within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has entered that country through Debeli Brijeg.

11. The opening of a local crossing point at Cape Kobila in the United Nations-controlled zone and the manned checkpoints in that zone of both Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro) are violations of the United Nations-mandated security regime. Nevertheless, both the Croatian and Montenegrin authorities permit local residents to enter the United Nations-controlled zone for the purpose of moving between the two sides. The crossing point is open for four hours each day. There has been limited traffic and no security incidents.

12. The Croatian authorities also continue to permit civilians, including local and foreign tourists, to enter the United Nations-controlled zone for fishing, farming and recreational purposes. The waters of the United Nations-controlled zone continue to be violated frequently by Croatian and Yugoslav fishing boats. These constitute further violations of the security regime.

13. While it lasted, the military activity of NATO in and near the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia resulted in violations by NATO of both the

demilitarized zone and the United Nations-controlled zone. The United Nations military observers reported several violations by military aircraft, manned and unmanned, of the airspace over the demilitarized zone and the United Nations-controlled zone. On several occasions, the air defences of the Yugoslav Army, located outside the UNMOP area of responsibility, fired on those military aircraft. Furthermore, the United Nations military observers reported that, on several occasions, persons in civilian clothes, but identified as military officers from NATO countries, entered the United Nations-controlled zone without authorization from UNMOP. These intrusions in the air and on the ground constituted violations of the security regime.

14. UNMOP maintains the interpretation of the limits of the United Nations-designated zones as defined in reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council since 1992, regardless of unilateral decisions by one party or the other not to respect the United Nations-mandated security regime. In accordance with established procedure, UNMOP has continued to protest about violations of both the demilitarized zone and the United Nations-controlled zone to the authorities in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including the Republic of Montenegro, in order to encourage greater respect for the security regime governing the zones and to improve the freedom of movement of the United Nations military observers. Violations of the security regime by military aircraft and by NATO personnel have been drawn to the attention of NATO by the United Nations Secretariat.

15. During the reporting period, neither Croatia nor the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia put in place a comprehensive mine-clearance programme in the UNMOP area of responsibility. As a result, the situation of identified minefields in the area remains largely unchanged.

III. PROGRESS TOWARDS A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT

16. Both the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia continue to indicate their willingness to resolve their dispute over Prevlaka through bilateral negotiations pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations signed by them at Belgrade on 23 August 1996 (see S/1996/706, annex). As previously reported, each Government has submitted a proposal for settling the dispute (see S/1998/533 and S/1998/632) and their negotiating teams have held four rounds of talks: the first at Zagreb on 15 September 1998, the second at Belgrade on 9 October 1998, the third at Zagreb on 23 December 1998 and the fourth at Belgrade on 9 March 1999. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1222 (1999), in which the Council requested the parties to report at least bi-monthly to the Secretary-General on the status of the negotiations, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia have provided their assessment of the status of the negotiations following the fourth round of talks (see S/1999/291 and S/1999/313).

17. Subsequently, the initiation of hostilities between NATO and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia resulted in further evaluation by both Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the prospects for an early settlement of the Prevlaka dispute (see S/1999/471, S/1999/480, S/1999/501, S/1999/546, S/1999/697 and S/1999/719). The fifth round was initially postponed by the Federal

Republic of Yugoslavia, which stated that it would not continue discussions with Croatia until the NATO military action ended. Since the end of the bombing, Croatia has not extended an invitation to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the fifth round of talks, which should be held at Zagreb.

18. Although the parties have not made substantive progress towards a settlement of the dispute, both have restated their intention to continue discussions through future meetings of their negotiating teams and through other bilateral contacts. The offer of the assistance of the United Nations in the search for a peaceful settlement of the issue has yet to be utilized.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

19. Although an independent mission, for administrative and budgetary purposes, UNMOP is treated as part of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). By its resolution 53/233 of 8 June 1999, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of $167.6 million gross for the maintenance of UNMIBH for the 12-month period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000.

20. Therefore, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNMOP beyond 15 July 1999, as recommended in paragraph 28 below, the costs of maintaining the Mission would be met from within the budget of UNMIBH.

V. OBSERVATIONS

21. The unique security regime now in place in the area between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has its origins in the joint declarations signed by the Presidents of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at Geneva on 30 September 1992 (see S/24476) and 20 October 1992 (see S/24704). The security arrangements put in place as a result of those declarations, monitored continually by United Nations military observers for almost seven years, have kept the area stable and free of armed conflict even while the tragic consequences of armed hostilities have unfolded elsewhere in the region. These security arrangements have been endorsed in successive resolutions of the Security Council and in my reports since 1992. Both parties to the dispute over Prevlaka, as well as other States and organizations, should demonstrate full respect for the security regime.

22. The opening of a crossing point at Debeli Brijeg was not based on a bilateral agreement between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as foreseen in the Agreement on Normalization of Relations of 23 August 1996. It was welcomed by the Security Council in resolution 1222 (1999) and in my last report (S/1999/404) as a confidence-building measure. It will be recalled that, during the period under review, traffic has been smooth, with no security incidents reported, and the local population appears to be satisfied. Optimally, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia might regularize the opening of Debeli Brijeg through an appropriate instrument.

23. The opening and maintenance, even for a few hours every day, of a crossing point at Cape Kobila in the United Nations-controlled zone constitutes a

violation of the United Nations-mandated security regime. Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia could, at their discretion, adjust the security regime so that the opening of a crossing point in the United Nations-controlled zone did not result in a violation. Such a redefinition could also regularize the presence of other civilians in that zone which did not have security implications. Until such time, UNMOP will be obliged to record as a violation each unauthorized entry into the United Nations-controlled zone, which includes the area of Cape Kobila, as well as the presence of the Croatian and Yugoslav (Montenegrin) manned checkpoints at that location.

24. The United Nations military observers have not been able to patrol fully or freely the UNMOP area of responsibility on either the Croatian or the Yugoslav side. The authorities of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are requested to allow the United Nations military observers unrestricted access to all areas of the demilitarized zone at all times (see S/1999/404, para. 20).

25. Aside from its monitoring role, since 24 March UNMOP has served by its presence to keep in check tensions which might otherwise have developed in its area of responsibility as a result of events elsewhere in the region. At the working level, UNMOP enjoys excellent relations with the police and military authorities of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including the Republic of Montenegro. In particular, the cooperation extended to UNMOP by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia police and military authorities during the NATO action was commendable. At the level of Government, the Chief Military Observer also enjoys access to senior official representatives at Zagreb and Belgrade. By maintaining its presence on the ground, and its effective liaison with the parties, UNMOP continues to play a key role in the creation of conditions favourable to securing a lasting settlement of the Prevlaka dispute. The parties should take full advantage of the presence of a United Nations mission in their area and resume their negotiations without delay with a view to pursuing them to a mutually acceptable conclusion.

26. It is disappointing that there has not been substantive progress in the talks between the two parties. More than nine months have elapsed since the first of the four rounds of talks was held at Zagreb. Once again, the parties are urged to pursue their negotiations towards a peaceful resolution of their dispute over Prevlaka in a constructive and expeditious manner. The delay in holding a fifth round of negotiations was understandable while the Yugoslav authorities were preoccupied with other matters. Now the parties should, without delay, resume their talks. The two parties to the Prevlaka dispute are alone responsible for reaching a satisfactory and enduring resolution.

27. The parties should maintain their resolve to seek a negotiated settlement. As stated previously (see S/1997/1019, S/1998/939, S/1999/16 and S/1999/404), the whole set of instruments of the United Nations, including my good offices, are at the disposal of the parties should they require this assistance in their search for a peaceful settlement. Alternative mechanisms, such as sending an international observer to the bilateral talks, international mediation, or arbitration, could also be considered as means of assisting the parties to implement, in practical terms, their stated intent to resolve the Prevlaka dispute peacefully. In addition, member States with influence in the region should use their bilateral contacts to urge the parties to pursue constructive

talks. Furthermore, the Council might wish to reassess the state of the negotiations after three months, on the basis of the regular reports of the parties originally requested in resolution 1222 (1999). For this, it would be useful if the parties would report after each round of talks.

28. Given the importance of ensuring that the situation on the ground remains stable and as free of tension as possible, and in order to maintain conditions of stability within which political negotiations will have the greatest possible chance of success, the UNMOP mandate should be extended for a further six months, until 15 January 2000, without change to its current concept of operations.

29. In conclusion, the Chief Military Observer and the men and women of UNMOP are to be commended for their continuing efforts to maintain peace and security in their area of responsibility.

Annex

Composition and strength of the military element of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka as at 1 July 1999

Nationality	Number of military observers
Argentina	1
Bangladesh	1
Belgium	1
Brazil	1
Canada	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	1
Finland	1
Ghana	2
Indonesia	2
Ireland	1
Jordan	1
Kenya	1
Nepal	1
New Zealand	2
Nigeria	1
Norway	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Portugal	1
Russian Federation	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	1
Total	27

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LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to draw the attention of the Security Council to the memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entitled "The great exploits performed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the road to national reunification will shine forever" issued on 6 July Juche 88 (1999) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Hyong Chol
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-20276 (E) 090799

/...

Annex

Memorandum issued by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 6 July Juche 88 (1999)

The Great Exploits Performed by the Respected Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG on the Road to National Reunification Will Shine For Ever

The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG had devoted all his heart and soul only for the people's well-being and national reunification throughout his life. He examined an important document concerning national reunification and left his last autographic signature on it on July 7, Juche 83(1994) just hours before his great heart stopped beating.

Five years have passed since this historic day. On this day, the entire Korean people are looking back with deep emotion with boundless yawning for the fatherly leader on his great painstaking efforts and great exploits of his leadership devoted on the road to national reunification.

From the very first days of the division of the county and the nation by the foreign forces, the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG put forth the national reunification as the supreme national task and exerted untiring efforts for the cause of national reunification till last moment his heart stopped beating without a day's rest throughout half a century, saying the best gift he could give to our people is national reunification, thus rendering undying exploits to be recorded with credit before the motherland and the nation.

It is the greatest feat the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG performed in the history of national reunification that he elucidated its bright road ahead by setting forth the most realistic and just principles and methods of the country's reunification.

On the historic day marking the 5th anniversary on which the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG left his last life-time autographs on the document concerning national reunification, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea publishes this memorandum, acknowledging the need to make public once again to hand down to posterity for ever his immortal exploits of illumining the clear road ahead to reunification by setting forth evidently the principles and methods of national reunification.

1. Great Exploits

1) The Three Principles of National Reunification - Common National Reunification Programme

Ushering in the 1970s, the internal and external situation surrounding the reunification question of our country became very complicated. Driven into a serious crisis within and without, the United States came out with the so-called "peace strategy" under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine" and hanged on to crafty plots to achieve its aggression objectives by way of inducing Asian people to fight against each other in Asia. Meanwhile, the south Korean authorities moved into a step further toward confrontation and permanent division, following more feverishly the aggression policy of the United States. In his "commemoration address on August 15 restoration day" in August Juche 59(1970), the south Korean top authority even went the length of openly proclaiming their separatist manoeuvres as a policy.

The then prevailing situation presented it as an urgent task to take decisive measures to solve the reunification issue of our country on our nation's own strength without being trifled with by anyone. In reflection of this requirement by the development of the rapidly changing situation at home and abroad, the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG advanced the policy of wide-ranging negotiations between the north and south on August 6, Juche 60(1971). It resulted in opening of various talks between the north and the south for the first time in the history of division, followed by holding of the north-south high-level political talks the first of its kind in Pyongyang in May Juche 61(1972). On May 3, Juche 61(1972), the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG received the south Korean delegates who came to Pyongyang to participate in the high-level political talks and clarified the three principles of national reunification which he had conceived and matured for a long time.

The three principles of national reunification elucidated anew by the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG on this day are as follows: First, national reunification should be realized independently without reliance on outside forces and free from their interference. Second, great national unity should be promoted by transcending the differences in ideas, ideals and systems. Third, national reunification should be achieved by peaceful means without resorting to arms.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity advanced by the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG are the most fair and reasonable national reunification programme acceptable to any Korean as they reflect the unanimous desire and will of all the Korean people who wish for the country's reunification. Therefore, even the south Korean authorities were compelled to accept the three principles of national reunification at their face value. Thus, the three principles of national reunification of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forward by the great leader became common reunification programme confirmed by the north and the south, whose main content was later published in the historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement. Indeed, the three principles of national reunification of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity advanced by the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG constitute the programmatic guideline for the entire fellow countrymen in the north, south and overseas to rely upon without fail in resolving the reunification issue.

The principle of independence is the fundamental principle to be maintained in any case in solving the reunification question. The question of our national reunification is essentially the question of ending foreign domination and interference and regaining the national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

Originally, our national division was not incurred by internal contradiction of the nation but was entirely forced upon by outside forces. After the 2nd World War, the great powers disposed the Korean question in their own interests contrary to the independent demand and will of our nation and our country was eventually divided into the north and the south by the occupation of the foreign forces. Failure of our national reunification up to now is also attributable to the interference and obstruction manoeuvres of the outside forces. Accordingly, the reunification issue is unthinkable apart from independence of the nation. Today the main obstacle to the independent reunification of Korea is the occupation of south Korea by the US troops. The United States is the ringleader of our national division and it is the root cause of misfortunes and sufferings of our people. The attitude toward withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea is a touchstone that distinguishes whether one truly wants reunification or pursues division, whether he is a patriot or traitor. The reunification issue of Korea is the internal matter of the nation to be solved independently by the Korean nation. The Korean nation is the party which has vital interests in the country's reunification and it is also none other than our nation that has to bring them into effect. Only when we firmly adhere to the independent stand can we solve the reunification problem according to our nation's demand and interests.

The reunification problem of our country should on all account be settled by peaceful means. It is not the matter to conquer or to be conquered upon by any one side but the problem of achieving national unity. Our nation has no reason to fight against each other. Any attempt to realize reunification by dint of arms will inevitably lead to only fratricidal war and disaster resulting therefrom. Therefore, the reunification of Korea should in any case be settled by peaceful means through dialogues and negotiations between the north and the south.

The great national unity is the main guarantee for national reunification. Harmony and unity of the whole nation is immediately reunification. As the national reunification is the national cause to establish independence of the nation, it cannot be realized by the effort of a few people, certain class or strata. It can be achieved only by the united efforts of the whole nation. The Korean nation as the main subject of national reunification should achieve the cause of national reunification by its own strength on its own responsibility. To do so, the whole nation should be firmly united.

Indeed, the three principles of national reunification of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity elucidated by the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG constitute the starting point, basis in resolving the reunification problem of our country. However the situation may change in future, our country's reunification should be achieved in any way on the basis of the three principles of national reunification. All the initiatives and proposals set forth by the Government of the DPRK are based on the three principles of national reunification and run through with the ways to thoroughly implement them.

2) Proposal on Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) -Grand Programme of National Reunification

Entering the 1980s, more serious difficulties were created on the road to national reunification due to the manoeuvres of separatists within and without. Moreover, the south Korean authorities sought for permanent division of the country by openly advocating the so-called "theory on unification impossibility" claiming that "justification" for reunification had already died out due to "heterogeneity" of the nation.

On the basis of deep analysis of the prevailing internal and external situation, the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, in his Report to the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October Juche 69(1980), put forward important reunification proposal on achieving national reunification through establishment of a confederal state by the north and the south leaving the different ideas and systems intact.

The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG said as follows: "Our Party maintains that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on the condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy with equal rights and duties."

The proposed DCRK is the most aboveboard, reasonable and realistic reunification proposal. It is the reunification proposal that most correctly reflected the nature of the reunification issue of our country and its specific realities. National reunification is not merely for a certain party or any privileged classes and strata in the north and south, but for the whole nation which is undergoing misfortunes and sufferings due to the country's division. Accordingly, reunification should be resolved in conformity with the national interests on all accounts.

The reality is diametrically different in the north and south of our country. Different ideas and systems have existed and prevailed in the north and south for over half a century and neither side is willing to give them up in favor of the other. If both sides should consider their ideas and systems as absolute and try to force them on the other side today, national reunification will never be realized anytime. This will result in further aggravating the division rather than bringing about reunification.

Under such circumstances, the best way of reunifying the country at an earliest date is only to found the unified national state by the confederation formula based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments. The proposal on founding the DCRK is the most realistic and reasonable one since it ensures the national reunification in a way which allows neither side to conquer the other nor to be conquered by the other in consideration of actual conditions of existence of different ideas and systems in the north and south.

The proposed DCRK is the proposal of reunification which reflects, on a most impartial basis, the interests of the north and south. The question of reunification of our country requires to be achieved on a fair basis by putting the common demands and interests of the nation before everything else and without either side being infringed upon its interests. Considering the interests of the north and south with equity, the proposal on founding the DCRK gives inclusive answers to all matters arising in the establishment and operation of a reunified state such as; principles and methods on how to form a confederal state, duties of the unified government and regional governments and their co-relation, function, nature and name of the confederal state.

It is stipulated in the proposal that the supreme national confederal assembly should be formed as the unified government and that this assembly should form a confederal standing committee which will exercise its authority over the regional governments of the north and south and discuss and decide on political matters, matters of national defense, foreign affairs and promote the work for coordinated development of the country and the nation. The proposal also stipulates that the regional governments of the north and south in the confederation should follow, under the leadership of the confederal government, an independent policy within limits that are consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the whole nation, and jointly strive to narrow down the differences between the north and south in all spheres and to ensure the uniform development of the country and the nation. The proposal also provides that the confederal Republic should be in nature an independent, neutral, peace-loving and non-aligned state and specifies that the country's name will be the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

As shown in the above, the proposal on founding the DCRK defines all matters of building a unified state in conformity with the common aspirations and desires of the nation without giving a bias toward one side of the north and south. Accordingly, it is considered undoubtedly to be the most fair reunification proposal acceptable to anyone who loves the country and the nation and truly wishes for reunification.

It is the only proposal which is most realistic for reunification in our country. It is the reunification proposal based on the unique ideas and practical possibility that different ideas and systems can exist in one country. The two different systems existing in the north and south can never be the conditions for separated living of one nation. Neither can they be insurmountable obstacle to achieving reunification by the Korean nation. The two systems can coexist within one state, one reunified community if they stand on the national commonness which has continued to be inherited historically. Various political parties with different ideas, viewpoints and standings are now forming coalition governments in alliance in many countries. Such a mode of state politics has become one of the international trends. Some years ago, Hong Kong was handed over to China. This gives a practical illustration of the fact that the two different systems can coexist in one country. The different ideas and systems cannot remain as a question at all because our reunification by the confederation formula makes it possible for the regional governments to pursue regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

The establishment of the confederal state on the Korean peninsula will make great contributions towards ensuring security and peace in the region as well. Since our country is geographically sandwiched among the big powers and situated in a strategically important place linking the continent and ocean, it has become a subject for scrambling of the big powers to increase their sphere of influence throughout history. It will not escape again from the intervention of the big powers if a reunified state becomes a satellite state of a big power or joins any bloc. If this is the case, we will not be able to maintain existence of the confederal state, which may invite the result of shifting the Korean peninsula into a place of confrontation by the big powers. It is imperative for the confederal state to follow the neutral line externally since it is to be formed with the different systems.

Indeed, the proposal on founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader is a great reunification programme which shows a bright way to bring about an earliest reunification of our country without any difficulty on a most aboveboard basis.

3) 10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation - Great Charter of the National Unity

As the 1990s unfolded, socialism collapsed in the eastern Europe and the balance of power was deranged on the international arena. With this as a momentum, the imperialists, in order to establish a "world order" led by them, resorted to every undisguised conceivable means such as political pressure, economic blockade and military threat against the progressive countries moving along the road of independence. Especially, the United States has brought its military pressure to bear upon the DPRK staging the Team Spirit joint military exercises, largest war maneuvers in the world, over the fictitious "nuclear issue" of the DPRK.

The tense situation created on the Korean peninsula became more fueled up by the south Korean authorities who had tried to perpetuate the national division through hostility to the same nation and conspiracy with the outside forces. Such a grave situation put to our fellow countrymen as a vital question on whether to defend the national dignity and achieve national reunification by the concerted efforts of the whole nation or to fall a prey to the big powers by antagonism and confrontation with the same nations.

The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, after having a deep insight into the requirements of the prevailing situation and summing up the precious experiences and successes achieved in the struggle for the great national unity, has elucidated his ideas of great national unity that all should make a tangible contribution to the reunification and prosperous development of the fatherland in a way those with strength devoting their strength, those with knowledge giving their knowledge and those who with money donating their money, and he has put forward the "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" in April Juche 82(1993) at the 5th session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly.

Following is the 10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation elucidated by the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG.

1. A unified state, independent, peaceful and neutral, should be founded through the great unity of the whole nation. The north and the south should found a pan-national unified state to represent all parties, all groupings and all the members of the nation from all walks of life, while leaving the existing two systems and two governments intact. The pan-national unified state should be a confederal state in which the two regional governments of the north and the south are represented equally, and an independent, peaceful and non-aligned neutral state which does not lean to any great power.

2. Unity should be based on patriotism and the spirit of national independence. All the members of the nation should link their individual destiny with that of the nation, love their nation passionately and unite with the single desire to defend the independence of the nation. They should display dignity and pride in being members of our nation and reject sycophancy and national nihilism that erode the nation's consciousness of independence.

3. Unity should be achieved on the principle of promoting co-existence, co-prosperity and common interests and subordinating everything to the cause of national reunification. The north and the south should recognize and respect the existence of different beliefs, ideas and systems, and achieve joint progress and prosperity, with neither side encroaching on the other. They should promote the interests of the whole nation before regional and class interests and direct every effort to the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification.

4. All political disputes that foment division and confrontation between fellow countrymen should be ended and unity should be achieved. The north and the south should refrain from seeking or fomenting confrontation, end all political disputes between them and stop abusing and slandering each other. As fellow countrymen they should not be hostile to each other and, through the united efforts of the nation, they should counter foreign aggression and interference.

5. The fear of invasion from both south and north, and the ideas of prevailing over communism and communization should be dispelled, and north and south should believe in each other and unite. The north and the south should not threaten and invade each other. Neither side should try to force its system on the other or to absorb the other.

6. The north and south should value democracy and join hands on the road to national reunification, without rejecting each other because of differences in ideals and principles. They should guarantee the freedom of debate on and of activities for reunification and should not suppress, take reprisals against, persecute or punish political opponents. They should not arrest anyone because of their pro-north or pro-south tendencies and should release and reinstate all political prisoners so that they may contribute to the cause of national reunification.

7. The north and south should protect the material and spiritual wealth of individuals and organizations and encourage their use for the promotion of great national unity. Both before reunification and after it they should recognize state ownership, cooperative ownership and private ownership and protect the capital and property of individuals and organizations, as well as all interests concerned with foreign capital. They should recognize the social reputation and qualifications of individuals in all domains including science, education, literature, the arts, public debate, the press, health care and sports, and continue to guarantee the benefits granted to people who have performed meritorious services.

8. Understanding, trust and unity should be built up across the nation through contact, exchange visits and dialogue. All the obstacles to contact and exchange visits should be removed and the door should be opened for everyone without discrimination to undertake exchange visits. All the parties, groupings and people of all social standings should be given equal opportunities to conduct dialogue, and bilateral and multilateral dialogue should be developed.

9. The whole nation, north, south and overseas, should strengthen its solidarity for the sake of national reunification. Things beneficial to national reunification should be supported and encouraged in an unbiased manner and things harmful to it should be rejected in the north, in the south and overseas, and all should assist and cooperate with one another, going beyond their own narrow enclosure. All political parties, organizations and the people from all walks of life in the north, in the south and overseas should be allied organizationally in the patriotic work to achieve national reunification.

10. Those who have contributed to the great unity of the nation and to the cause of national reunification should be honored. Special favors should be granted to those who have performed exploits for the sake of the great unity of the nation and the reunification of the country, to patriotic martyrs and to their descendants. If those who had turned their back on the nation in the past return to the patriotic road, repentant of their past, they should be dealt with leniently and assessed fairly, according to the contribution they have made to the cause of national reunification.

The 10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation put forward by the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG is the most aboveboard and realistic common programme for our nation since it clarified the fundamental problems in overcoming all obstacles and achieving reconciliation and reunification of the whole nation, by compiling our nation's will and desire into an integral whole. The 10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation is the great charter and banner of national unity which enable all Koreans who are concerned about the destiny of the country and the nation, be they in the north, south and overseas, communists or nationalists, haves or have-nots and atheists or theists, to unite as one nation transcending all differences to open up together the road to national reunification.

2. Brilliant Succession

Today the cause of national reunification of the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG is brilliantly carried forward by the great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL. The great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL wisely leads in the van the movement of national reunification with his firm determination and unswerving will to materialize the country's reunification by carrying out the last teachings of the fatherly leader on reunification.

The great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL who regards the great national unity as the most important task for national reunification has performed undying exploits on the road of inheriting the idea and cause of great national unity of the fatherly leader. The great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL saw to it that an autographic monument was built in Panmunjom, which engraved the last handwritings of the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG left on the document concerning reunification issue, in order to hand down to posterity and further glorify along with the history of the nation the feats of the fatherly leader rendered in the sacred cause of reunification. It enshrines as it stands the immutable will of the great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL to reunify the country without fail, true to the behests of the fatherly leader. The great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL deems it an iron rule to hold fast to and implement the Juche-oriented lines and policies of national reunification advanced by the fatherly leader.

In his historic works "Let Us Carry Out the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Instructions for National Reunification" published on August 4, Juche 86(1997) on the 52nd anniversary of the fatherland liberation, the great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL stipulated that the Three Principles of National Reunification, Ten-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation and the Proposal on Founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader constitute the three charters for national reunification to be invariably maintained and implemented under any situation and circumstances, thus laying the solid pillar for reunification. It is the greatest exploits performed by the great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL in the history of national reunification movement that he compiled into a systematic whole the immortal exploits of the fatherly leader who devoted all his life solely to the cause of national reunification and secured a firm pillar of national reunification. The three charters for national reunification elucidated by the great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL provided our people with clear prospect for accomplishing earlier the historic cause of national reunification on the basis of lofty legacy and solid foundation left by the fatherly leader.

The great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL, in his historic works "Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully through the Great Unity of the Entire Nation" published on April 18 last year, set forth the 5-Point Policy of Great National Unity whose contents are to maintain the principle of national independence, achieve unity under the banner of patriotism, the banner of national reunification, improve the north-south relations, fight against domination of the foreign forces and anti-reunification forces and promote mutual visits, contacts and dialogues among our compatriots and strengthen solidarity. The 5-Point Policy of Great National Unity is the great charter of national unity which developed in depth the fatherly leader's idea on great national unity in

conformity with the requirement of a new era. It is the banner and guideline of national unity lightening the road on which the whole nation in the north, south and overseas can achieve firm unity with priority given to the common interests of the nation, on the solidest basis. With the publication of the 5-Point Policy of Great National Unity, our nation could glorify for ever the fatherly leader's immortal exploits of the great national unity and attain the historic milestone to open up a new higher stage of the cause of great national unity, a new era of national reunification.

The great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL initiated convocation of grand national conference, a nation-wide reunification consultation, by gathering the reunification will of the entire nation in the north, south and overseas, on the occasion of the historic 50th anniversary of the fatherland liberation. Under the meticulous guidance and care of the great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL, a historic grand national conference was held in Panmunjom with the participation of representatives from different political parties and social organizations and personages of strata in the north, south and overseas, in which the proposal on reunification through confederacy put forward by the fatherly leader was confirmed as a common method of national reunification. It was a historic event which brought about a new turn in the development of reunification movement in our country.

Thanks to the outstanding and seasoned leadership of the great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL who is identical with the fatherly leader, our fellow countrymen changed their grief of having lost the father of the nation into strength and courage and continue their dynamic grand march to national reunification, foiling at every step the anti-reunification moves of the separatist forces at home and abroad. Indeed, the respected Comrade KIM JONG IL is the great lodestar of national reunification.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will make every effort to bring earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the support and encouragement of the governments and people of many countries of the world that love peace and justice, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL who brilliantly carries forward the last teachings of the great leader on national reunification.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
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S/1999/766
8 July 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 JULY 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter dated 7 July 1999 from Zivadin Jovanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

99-20270 (E) 080799

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Annex

Letter dated 7 July 1999 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

It is known that the Yugoslav side has fully, and on time, fulfilled all its obligations under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents. The competent State authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia have had regular contacts and cooperation with representatives of KFOR and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) in Kosovo and Metohija, which is crucial for the further successful implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) and for a lasting political solution in Kosovo and Metohija.

Therefore, we were surprised to receive information on the "Joint Statement" signed in Pristina on 2 July, under the auspices of UNMIK and KFOR, by the alleged "representatives of the Serbian people", Bishop Artemije and Momcilo Trajkovic, and by one of the leaders of the separatist and terrorist organization, the so-called "KLA", Hashim Tachi.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that these persons, the alleged "representatives of the Serbian people", were not elected; they do not enjoy legitimacy, and cannot either represent or make undertakings on behalf of anyone but themselves. On the other hand, United Nations representatives in Kosovo and Metohija do not have the powers to choose or proclaim arbitrarily Serb or other representatives of any national community, and to promote them as participants of the political process. Providing sponsorship for these and similar activities by the United Nations mission (UNMIK, KFOR) is therefore in contravention of the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), and it represents an attempt to manipulate the sentiments and interests of Serbs in the province of Kosovo and Metohija.

That is why the above-mentioned "document" is the result of the efforts to cover up the atrocities committed by the so-called KLA, a terrorist organization, and to justify the two-month-old NATO aggression, in violation of the moral principles on which the world Organization is founded.

In this respect, I should like to underscore once again the important need for KFOR and UNMIK, in the performance of their mandates, fully to abide by the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and in particular in establishing an interim transitional administration in Kosovo and Metohija (paragraph 10 of resolution 1244 (1999)). This includes respect for, and the unity of, the legal, economic and monetary systems as well as full respect for the legitimate representatives and institutions of the Republic of Serbia and those of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija.

Proceeding from the current real situation in the province, still characterized by violence, usurpation, general physical and legal insecurity of non-Albanians, I request you, acting in accordance with your responsibilities

and through your representative in Kosovo and Metohija, to ensure by way of appropriate initiatives in relation to the Security Council:

- full compliance with the Security Council resolution, especially with regard to guarantees of a safe environment and full protection of citizens and their property;

- an end to terrorist acts such as daily murders and kidnapping of civilians, burning of homes and entire villages, destruction of Serbian medieval monasteries and cultural sites;

- respect for the laws and principles of the State governed by the rule of law by everyone, in accordance with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

- an immediate halt to the practice of unlawful, forcible takeover and occupation of private and State-owned property, particularly houses, flats, public institutions, headquarters of legitimate State and self-government authorities, private and public enterprises;

- immediate restitution of all illegally and forcibly taken real estate to its rightful private and State owners, and reinstatement of those employed in the private and public sectors who were dismissed from their jobs because of the tacit and tolerant attitude of UNMIK and KFOR;

- control and protection of the Yugoslav State border with Albania and Macedonia in the part towards Kosovo and Metohija, and guaranteed conditions for the normal work of Yugoslav customs, visa, passport and health officials at all international border crossings.

There is no doubt that our cooperation in the process of further implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) requires an early signing of the agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Nations. I therefore urge once again that our duly authorized representatives meet to that end as soon as possible, either in Belgrade or New York, and complete this important job in the mutual interest.

(Signed) Zivadin JOVANOVIC

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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S/1999/767
8 July 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 17 to 30 June 1999.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-20282 (E) 080799

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Annex

Report to the Security Council on the operations of KFOR

1. The Security Council in its resolution 1244 (1999) requested the Secretary-General to provide reports at regular intervals on the implementation of the resolution, including reports from the leadership of the international military presence. This report on the operations of KFOR follows an initial report forwarded on 17 June and covers the period until 30 June 1999.

KFOR deployment

2. As at 30 June 1999, the total number of troops in Kosovo was 23,518. As KFOR deploys to full strength, significant changes in the size, composition and movement of forces are expected in the near future. During the reporting period, the only significant change in the size, composition or deployment, involving non-NATO KFOR countries, was from the Russian Federation, which moved a part of its battalion with the Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina to Kosovo and has taken up positions in and around Pristina airfield.

Security

3. Although there has been a small number of incidents in which KFOR has come under fire, there is no evidence to suggest a deliberate policy of aggression towards KFOR. There have been many reported incidents of reprisal attacks by ethnic Albanians against Serbs and their property. KFOR is taking a firm line against these disturbances within its resources.

4. Of the hostile acts against KFOR, the most significant were:

- On 13 June, a policeman of the Ministry of the Interior Police advanced on KFOR personnel brandishing a pistol and fired a single shot. He was given six verbal warnings before being shot dead by KFOR troops.

- On 13 June, during a shooting incident in Prizren, a German soldier was shot in the arm. During the exchange of fire, a Serb civilian was shot dead and a second injured.

- On 25 June, the Ministry of the Interior Police headquarters building in Gnjilane was engaged by small arms fire. KFOR forces returned fire. One civilian was killed and 11 personnel detained. During the follow up, weapons were recovered.

- On 29 June, a patrol was investigating a disturbance between Serbs and Albanians when it was engaged by two gunmen. The patrol took cover and was engaged by a volley of automatic fire. A man then appeared in front of the patrol brandishing a pistol. A warning was given by the patrol, but he continued to threaten them. Three members of the patrol fired at the gunman, fatally wounding him.

- On 29 June, two patrols were engaged by a burst of automatic fire in Lipljane. A man appeared in front of the patrol brandishing a pistol and threatening the patrol. A verbal warning was given but he did not comply. He was shot and mortally wounded.

5. Many incidents of intimidation, looting, arson and other crimes, including murder, have been reported. Further evidence has also emerged of mass graves. Among the more significant occurrences were:

- On 13 June, two journalists were shot by the Yugoslav Army. One died instantly and the other later in hospital.

- On 14 June, KFOR discovered 20 bodies in a burned house near Prizren.

- On 16 June, the Grand Hotel in Pristina, used as headquarters by the Yugoslav Army, was set on fire.

- On 16 June, two persons in Yugoslav Army uniforms were shot dead south of Obilic.

- On 19 June, at Gnilanje, a sniper killed one civilian and wounded three others. He was captured by United States forces.

- On 20 June, a mass grave was identified south-west of Dakovica, containing an estimated 87 bodies.

- On 20 June, a lawyer reported five alleged war crime sites with an estimated 100 corpses. These have not yet been checked by representatives of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

- On 21 June, 10 Serb tanks, 5 jeeps and 5 trucks were reported within the 5-kilometre ground safety zone, north-east of Gnjilane, in violation of the military technical agreement. The vehicles and troops were withdrawn following contacts between KFOR headquarters and Yugoslav Army headquarters.

- On 21 June, over 100 FARK soldiers crossing into Kosovo from Albania were disarmed by German forces at the border.

- On 21 June, eight armed members of UCK faced a stand-off in Prizren with 200 FARK. KFOR intervened and confiscated all weapons.

- On 23 June, a mass grave was identified 10 kilometres west of Pec, containing 200 bodies.

- On 24 June, a shooting incident was reported in Pristina outside the university hospital. Three Serbs arrived at the hospital, one of them injured. One of the Serbs drew a pistol and started firing within the emergency ward. A doctor was injured and all the Serbs were detained. The injured Serb later died.

- One 25 June, in Lipljan, Fatmiri Gerimi, a senior leader in the Ministry of the Interior Police, was arrested. He is an ethnic Albanian who is alleged to be involved in the killing of 50 people.

- On 25 June, a mass grave was reported near Pec by a member of UCK, which is believed to contain 68 bodies.

- On 28 June, a disturbance was reported in Lipljane, where a crowd of 200 to 300 people had congregated. After being provoked by gunfire, the crowd rioted and Serb buildings and cars were targeted. Quick reaction forces were deployed and rapidly brought the situation under control.

- On 28 June, German forces reported a disturbance in Orahovac. Shots were fired, and a civilian suffered a gunshot wound and was taken to Prizren hospital by helicopter. The dead civilian was confirmed as a local Serb. A second civilian may have been involved in the shooting.

- On 30 June, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia reported that, during a helicopter reconnaissance, about 100 bodies were seen lying in a street of Celine, and that a further 50 bodies were also seen in a village nearby.

- The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia informed KFOR headquarters that they had found more than 80 individual graves around Celine. Villagers reported to German KFOR forces that the massacre had occurred on 15 April 1999.

6. Major casualties involving KFOR forces include:

- On 17 June, an Italian armoured vehicle was damaged by a mine near Klina.

- On 18 June, a light-armoured reconnaissance vehicle of the French Framework Brigade was damaged by an anti-tank mine.

- On 18 June, a Saxon wheeled vehicle rolled off a bridge, some six kilometres south of Lipljan. Three soldiers were injured.

- On the afternoon of 21 June, following a request from UCK to clear bomblets some 18 kilometres east of Pristina, two United Kingdom engineers were killed when the bomblets exploded. Two members of UCK were also killed and one injured in the same incident.

- On the evening of 24 June, an Italian soldier died at the university hospital in Pristina after discharging his weapon accidentally.

- On 29 June, a German Marder armoured vehicle was involved in an accident and a soldier was badly injured.

Compliance

7. Serb security forces have complied with the terms of the military technical agreement. There is, however, an unconfirmed report that some elements of the Ministry of the Interior Police may have remained in Serb areas to monitor the situation.

8. KFOR has monitored UCK compliance with resolution 1244 (1999) by showing intensive presence on the ground in order to enforce the undertaking of demilitarization and transformation by UCK and gathering the weapons of UCK members. There were encouraging results from the increase of efforts to hand over weapons. Uniformed members of UCK have virtually disappeared from the streets. Tension has reduced accordingly. Approximately 3,700 members of UCK have reported to the assembly areas to date. However, most of the 576 weapons turned in by UCK are old and worn. There were no reports of UCK members either armed or in uniform outside their assembly areas. The exception was the attendance of 30 of them, unarmed, wearing uniforms at a miliary funeral in the village of Klecka where an armed group of five UCK members provided a firing party. This was coordinated in advance and authorized by KFOR headquarters. Five members of the KFOR forces monitored the event from a distance.

Cooperation with the civil implementation presence

9. KFOR briefs all international and non-governmental organizations twice daily on security matters, including road and mine information. The international and non-governmental organizations have received sufficient assets to run their own programmes and do not require further direct support from KFOR. At the brigade and battalion level humanitarian assistance is increasing, especially focusing on distribution of food, medical support and the re-establishment of support services. Brigades have conducted an assessment of those isolated communities within their area of responsibility in need of urgent humanitarian aid.

10. Around 70 persons have been detained by KFOR. Some have been released while others have been arrested. It is envisaged that all detainees will be grouped in existing detention facilities. A legal board has now been appointed, comprising four local and three international judges.

11. A United Nations police team (39 officers of the International Police Task Force from Bosnia and Herzegovina) was deployed to Kosovo on 24 June. Initial liaison has been established with KFOR. Efforts are being made by national civil and military cooperation capabilities in every sector to restore emergency services (fire brigade, hospital in Pec and Prizren). Two mine awareness teams from the non-governmental organization HELP have started daily mine awareness activities for refugees remaining in the former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia.

12. KFOR continues to provide a secure environment and is establishing coordination mechanisms with the United Nations Interim Adminstration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). Its civil and military cooperation capabilities are expected to increase substantially by mid-July.

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LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 7 July 1999, which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-20288 (E) 080799

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Annex

Letter dated 7 July 1999 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the monthly report on the operations of the Stabilization Force. I would appreciate your making this report available to the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier SOLANA

Enclosure

Monthly report to the Security Council on the operations of the Stabilization Force

1. On 20 June, the mission of the Stabilization Force (SFOR) was renewed with the adoption of Security Council resolution 1247 (1999).

2. Over the reporting period (21 May-20 June), there were approximately 31,300 troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, with contributions from all NATO allies and from 16 non-NATO countries. SFOR troops continued to conduct surveillance and reconnaissance by means of ground and air patrols, with combat aircraft flying approximately 129 hours.

3. SFOR continued to monitor entity compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) prohibiting the transport of weapons into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and stepped up its efforts over the period to discover any undisclosed weapons caches. No violations of the resolution have been reported to date.

4. On 7 June, SFOR troops in Multinational Division South-West, acting within their mandate, detained an individual indicted for war crimes by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. The individual, Dragan Kulundzijain, was later transported to The Hague.

5. Over the reporting period there were two incidents involving Federal Republic of Yugoslavia army troops in the border area. In the first, which took place on 26 May, near Rudo in Multinational Division South-East, members of an SFOR reconnaissance team were taken hostage, escorted into the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and interrogated for six hours before being released early on 27 May. In the second incident, on 27 May, SFOR troops encountered a group of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia troops near Bileca, inside Republika Srpska territory. The troops were persuaded to return to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

6. Although the situation in theatre remained stable overall, there were two direct instances of threats against SFOR and the international community over the reporting period. In the first, on 26 May, buildings belonging to the Joint Military Commission observers and the Allied Military Intelligence Battalion in Zvornik, in Multinational Division North, were attacked with light anti-tank rockets. There were no injuries, despite the fact that it was clearly a planned and coordinated attempt to threaten the security of SFOR personnel. SFOR troops responded by conducting unannounced weapons storage site inspections in the Zvornik area, by establishing checkpoints along the major routes into the town to search suspicious personnel and vehicles, and by working with the local police to gather intelligence. The investigation is still ongoing. In the second incident, which also occurred on 26 May, SFOR received a report of a bomb threat at the building belonging to the Office of the High Representative in Brcko. SFOR troops evacuated the building and moved the personnel to an SFOR base. No bomb was discovered.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

7. The parties remain substantially compliant with the military aspects of the Peace Agreement. Tension in the Republika Srpska remained high owing to the continuing political instability there and to the NATO action in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. A significant increase in the number of returns of refugees and displaced persons was noted, although there were also two instances of violence in response to such returns.

8. In the first such incident, on 21 May, a group of around 100 Bosnian Serbs prevented a bus carrying Bosniacs from reaching the village of Vecici in Multinational Division South-West. SFOR troops reinforced the United Nations International Police Task Force and local police in the area, but the bus was eventually turned back to Travnik. The International Police Task Force served notices of non-compliance on the local mayor and on the chief of the local police for not doing enough to remove the protestors.

9. On 12 June a group of 40 Bosniacs were prevented by Bosnian Serbs from house-cleaning efforts in Grapsa Gorna in Multinational Division North. The Bosniacs were escorted from the area by SFOR troops.

10. Over the reporting period, SFOR conducted a total of 219 military weapons storage site inspections: 84 Bosniac; 25 Bosnian Croat; 95 Bosnian Serb; and 15 Federation. No significant discrepancies were noted.

11. The general training and movement ban imposed on the Entity armed forces on 24 March was lifted on 21 June. During the ban, the armed forces were nonetheless allowed to conduct training and movement activities for armed forces recruits, using light arms only, and with the prior approval of SFOR. Between 21 May and 20 June, 229 such activities were monitored: 80 Bosniac; 20 Bosnian Croat; 95 Bosnian Serb; and 34 Federation. The training and movement ban on the Republika Srpska Police Anti-Terrorist Brigade remains in effect until further notice.

12. Between 17 May and 13 June, 44 Entity armed forces demining teams conducted 642 mine-clearing operations, removing 3 anti-tank mines, 102 anti-personnel mines and 41 items of unexploded ordnance from 50,344 square metres of land.

Cooperation with international organizations

13. Within capabilities, and in accordance with its mandate, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the International Police Task Force, the Office of the High Representative, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

14. SFOR continues to play an active role in supporting the efforts of the Office of the High Representative to establish joint institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this context, the Standing Committee for Military Matters met on 4 June, for the first time since the Brcko arbitration decision and the consequent boycott of the central institutions by the Bosnian Serbs. Substantive progress was made, with the discussion of possible defence

reductions and with agreement reached on rules and procedures for the Standing Committee, including the provision of effective secretariat support. SFOR is continuing to work closely with the Office of the High Representative to ensure that concrete proposals for the new Standing Committee secretariat are in place by the time of the next meeting, and to ensure an effective follow-up to the debate on defence reductions.

15. SFOR also continues to provide support to the Office of the High Representative in its efforts to open airfields and to expand civil air operations. On 19 June, the airport at Tuzla was reopened.

Outlook

16. SFOR will continue to monitor the situation closely in the light of the situation in Kosovo. Isolated incidents can be expected as a result of the return of refugees and displaced persons.

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LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF TOGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Final Communiqué on the Sierra Leone peace talks in Lomé, adopted on 7 July 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kodjo MENAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Final communiqué on the Sierra Leone peace talks in Lomé

[Original: English]

1. The Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone, represented by H.E. Alhaji Dr AHMAD TEJAN KABBAH, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, on one side, and the United Revolutionary Front, Sierra Leone, represented by Corporal FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, Leader of RUF, on the other side, on 7 July 1999, have signed a Peace Accord in Lome, Togo, during a solemn ceremony under the auspices of H.E. GNASSINGBE EYADEMA, President of the Republic of Togo, current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in presence of their Excellencies:

- BLAISE COMPAORE, President of Burkina Faso, and Chairman of OAU;
- DAHKPANAH DR. CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR, President of the Republic of Liberia,
- OLUSEGUN OBASANJO, President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- JAMES VICTOR GBEHO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing His Excellency JOHN JERRY RAWLINGS, President of the Republic of Ghana;
- YOUSSOUFOU BAMBA, Minister of State at the Foreign Ministry in charge of International Cooperation, representing His Excellency HENRI KONAN BEDIE, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

2. Also present were:

- Mr. ROGER LALOUPO, Representative of the ECOWAS Executive Secretary;
- Ambassador FRANCIS G. OKELO, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations;
- Ms ADWOA COLEMAN, Representative of the Organisation of African Unity;
- Dr. MOSES K.Z. ANAFU, Representative of the Commonwealth of Nations;

- Mr. PAUL HARVEY, Special Representative of the United Kingdom;

- His Excellency Mr. AWAD Y. BUHAWLA, Secretary of the People Bureau of the Libyan Arab Socialist and People's Jamahiriya, representing the Jamahiriya;

- His Excellency Mr. JOSEPH H. MELROSE, Jr, Ambassador of the United States to Sierra Leone.

3. The Lome Peace Agreement is the outcome of intense multiple consultations and negotiations between the duly mandated Sierra Leonean Plenipotentiaries, assisted by a Mediation Committee comprising member States of the ECOWAS Committee of Seven on Sierra Leone, the ECOWAS Executive Secretary; Representatives of UN, OAU, Commonwealth, and observers of Libya Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya; US and UK.

4. On the political front, the two parties have agreed on the following:

- Immediate release of Corporal FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, Leader of the RUF/SL;

- Liberation of prisoners of war and non combatants;

- Transformation of RUF ... into a political party;

- Enabling Members of the RUF/SL to hold Public Office and their appointment to parastatal posts;

- Enabling Members of RUF/SL to join Government;

- Amnesty to be granted to Corporal FODAY SANKOH and to combatants, exiles and other members of RUF/SL for reasons related to the conflict;

- Establishment of a Commission for the Consolidation of Peace;
- Establishment of a Commission to review the 1991 Constitution;
- Establishment of an Independent National Electoral Commission to prepare general elections.

5. With regard to military issues, the two parties agreed on the following:

- The observance and the strengthening of the cease-fire;
- Adaptation of ECOMOG mandate to new exigencies of peace and national reconciliation;
- Security guarantees;
- Encampment, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of combatants;
- Restructuring and training of the Armed Forces of Sierra Leone and
- Withdrawal of mercenaries.

6. Concerning humanitarian issues, an agreement was reached on the best ways to :

- Enable humanitarian organisations to carry out their activities in favour of the needy populations and war victims;
- Guaranty the security of refugees and displaced persons;
- Address specific needs of ex-child combatants

- Mobilize appropriate financial and technical resources for purposes of rehabilitation, reconstruction and development in Sierra Leone.

7. With regard to human rights, the two parties have also agreed:

- To protect, guarantee and promote civil and political liberties, and on the other hand, and to reinforce mechanisms of addressing grievances of people in respect of alleged violations of basic human rights, on the other.

8. On socio-economic issues, the two parties agreed to share responsibilities in this area, and in this regard, have established a Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development, which is placed under the chairmanship of Corporal FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, with the status of Vice-President of the Republic.

9. The Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF/SL have expressed satisfaction with the will demonstrated by the two parties to reach an agreement in the interest of peace, and with the quality of work accomplished by the Mediation Committee and the climate of serenity, of forthrightness and mutual understanding which characterised the peace talks.

10. They have also expressed satisfaction with the contribution of the members of the civil society and the Inter-religious Council of Sierra Leone.

11. The Government of Sierra Leone and RUF/L have welcomed the important role played by ECOWAS, in particular, its current Chairman, H.E. GNASSINBGE EYADEMA, whose constant involvement and perseverance have been instrumental in bridging the gap between the positions of the two sides and have made possible the opening and the fruitful conclusion of the peace talks.

12. The two parties have agreed to scrupulously adhere to the provisions of the present Agreement in the highest interest of the Sierra Leonean people and nation.

13. In this regard, they have reaffirmed their firm determination to work together to build Sierra Leone with more justice and unity, in peace and security for all.

14. They have, furthermore, expressed their gratitude to humanitarian organizations and the international community for their invaluable assistance to Sierra Leone during this very trying period of its history, and have renewed their appeal to them to continue providing multi-sectoral assistance to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Sierra Leone.

15. At the conclusion of the ceremony, H.E. Alhaji Dr.AHMAD TEJAN KABBAH, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Corporal FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, Leader of RUF/SL have expressed profound gratitude to President GNASSINGBE EYADEMA for his continued involvement and determination for the cause of peace, stability and security in the sub-region, and have expressed their gratitude for the positive initiatives he has taken to help Sierra Leoneans to resolve their differences.

16. Furthermore, President KABBAH and Corporal SANKOH have also expressed sincere thanks to President GNASSINGBE EYADEMA, to the Government and people of Togo for the warm welcome, the brotherly hospitality and all the attention accorded to them during their stay in Togo.

17. They have also expressed their sincere gratitude to the Excellencies Presidents BLAISE COMPAORE, President of Burkina Fasoand Chairman of OAU, DAHKPANAH Dr. CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR, President of Liberia, OLUSEGUN OBASANJO, President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as well as representatives of their Excellencies JOHN JERRY RAWLINGS, President of the Republic of Ghana and HENRI KONAN BEDIE, Presdient of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire who travelled to Lome.

18. Their Excellencies GNASSINGBE EYADEMA, BLAISE COMPAORE, DAHKPANAH Dr. CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR and OLUSEGUN OBASANJO have expressed their satisfaction with the happy conclusion of the Lome Peace Talks on Sierra Leone.

19. In this regard, they have expressed satisfaction with the efforts and the sacrifices made by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for the restoration of peace and national reconcilitation in Sierra Leone..

20. They have appealed to the Government of Sierra Leone, the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, as well as to the people of Sierra Leone as a whole to work together to build an united and properous Sierra Leone in newly found peace and understanding.

Done in Lomé this seven day of the month of July 1999
in twelve (12) original texts in English and French, each text being equally authentic.

ALHAJI DR AHMAD TEJAN KABBAH

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF SIERRA LEONE

CORPORAL FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH
LEADER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY
UNITED FRONT OF SIERRA LEONE

HIS EXCELLENCY GNASSINGBE EYADEMA
PRESIDENT OF THE TOGOLESE REPUBLIC,
CHAIRMAN OF ECOWAS

HIS EXCELLENCY BLAISE COMPAORE
PRESIDENT OF BURKINA FASO
AND CHAIRMAN OF OAU

HIS EXCELLENCY DAHKPANAH
DR. CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

HIS EXCELLENCY OLUSEGUN OBASANJO
PRESIDENT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED
FORCES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES VICTOR GBEHO,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA

HIS EXCELLENCY YOUSSOUFOU BAMBA
MINISTER OF STATE AT THE
FOREIGN MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
OF COTE D'IVOIRE

Mr. Roger LALOUPO
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ECOWAS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Ambassador Francis G. OKELO
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
SECRETARY GENERAL

Ms. Adwoa COLEMAN
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Dr. Moses K.Z. ANAFU
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/770
9 July 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JULY 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to recall the Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998, and the relevant decisions of the Twelfth Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Durban, South Africa, on 2 and 3 September 1998, regarding sanctions against Libya.

I have the further honour to refer to the statement of the President of the Security Council of 8 April 1999 (S/PRST/1999/10), to the letters, both dated 20 April 1999, from the Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, and to the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1999 (S/1999/726), submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 883 (1993) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998).

Pursuant to the above, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has the honour to request that the Security Council urgently consider the adoption of a resolution reflecting the above-mentioned decision of the Twelfth Summit of Heads of State or Government taken in Durban, in particular the decision that "sanctions must be totally terminated once the suspects have appeared for trial".

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Christiaan BADENHORST
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Republic of
South Africa to the United Nations

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/53/1016
S/1999/771
9 July 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda items 40 and 155
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 9 July 1999 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to our note verbale dated 11 June 1999 and to the many other plea letters addressed to you in the past on the subject of the Lebanese detained in Israeli-manned detention camps and prisons.

On the occasion of the Lebanese Detainee Day, which will be commemorated on 14 July 1999, Lebanon, yet once more, calls on the international community to intensify its efforts towards the release and towards the ending of the aberrant ordeal of those Lebanese held in Israeli-controlled detention camps and prisons. This persisting Israeli practice constitutes a flagrant breach of the basic norms of international and humanitarian laws and blatantly violates the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949.

On the subject of this tragic reality, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a plea letter, addressed to you and to the international community by the Follow-up Committee for the support of Lebanese detainees in Israeli-controlled detention camps and prisons, and have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 40 and 155, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hicham HAMDAN
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Appeal to the international community on the occasion of Lebanese Detainee Day, 14 July, issued by the Follow-up Committee for the Support of Lebanese Detainees in Israeli Prisons

The Lebanese people and those throughout the world who uphold human rights annually dedicate 14 July to Lebanese held in Israeli prisons. We urge the international community and every Government to save the lives of the Lebanese hostages arbitrarily detained in Khiam and other Israeli prisons.

Israel holds 170 Lebanese hostage in its prisons: 128 in Khiam and 42 in prisons inside Israel such as Aqlan, Ayalan and Nafha. It is also holding 10 Palestinian residents of Lebanon.

Some of those in Khiam have been held there for 14 years. They include Ali Ghazi al-Saghir and Sulaiman Ramadan, who lost a leg in the detention camp as a result of deliberate medical negligence. He is currently facing further amputation, Israel having refused to release him with 10 other detainees exchanged on 26 June 1998.

Riyadh Kalakash, detained since 1986 along with his brother Adil Kalakash, is suffering from a chronic nervous breakdown. When his father visited him at the detention centre on 25 May 1999 he was unable to see his son because his health had deteriorated so severely.

Mustafa Arabiya, detained since 1991, has had several heart attacks and is subject to fainting fits. He has shrapnel in his shoulder. Samir Qasim, detained since April 1989, has lost one eye. Health conditions have deteriorated for many of those detained, including Ghandi Ayyoub, Karam Mustafa, Husayn Aqil and Mustafa Tubah.

Israel throws into its prisons elderly people such as Muhammad Salim Qatibay, 64, Ali Ghanawy, 60 and Abdah Malikani, 70, the only woman detainee. Many of the detainees, such as Ali Mustafa Tubah, Husayn Aqil and Ahmad Sadiq, were under 18 when first detained, and have grown up in prison.

Khiam prison is closed and isolated. Human rights and other humanitarian organizations are not permitted any contact with detainees. Israel, which is occupying Southern Lebanon, manages and administers the prison, and is responsible for everything that takes place there, notwithstanding its denial of responsibility and claim that its client militias control the prison. The detainees held in prisons inside Israel are being held as administrative hostages. The sentences of those held in Ayalon prison were completed 11 years ago. Nevertheless, Israel extends their terms every six months. Such prisoners include Ahmad Ammar and Bilal Dakrub. Some are held without trial and others were subjected to judicial proceedings that did not meet even the minimum international standards. Samir al-Qantar, detained since 22 April 1979,

received four life sentences; Ali Balhas received a life sentence and Anwar Yasin was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

Some detainees, such as Shaikh Abd al-Karim Abid and Mustafa al-Dayrani, have not been tried since they were abducted, and languish in prisons to which the International Committee of the Red Cross is denied entry. They are not allowed to correspond with their families. The trials are a sham, and there is no difference between those who have been tried, those whose sentences have been completed and those held without trial. They are all hostages. The majority of detainees suffer appalling health and psychological conditions: their families are forbidden to visit them, and they are completely isolated from the world. On 12 November 1997 the Israeli Supreme Court announced publicly that the Lebanese prisoners were hostages and a bargaining card.

Israeli legislation permitting the taking and torturing of hostages is a flagrant violation of international law and is entirely unprecedented. Never before in history has a judicial authority sanctioned the taking of hostages.

Lebanese detainees held in Khiam and Israeli prisons are being held as hostages, in contravention of every international convention and agreement. They are being detained without reference to any law and are denied the most basic rights provided for by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

The Follow-up Committee for the Support of Lebanese Detainees in Israeli Prisons considers Khiam detention centre to be an international disgrace, and urges the international community to work to achieve the following:

1. The immediate release of all ill, young and elderly prisoners.

2. The release from Ayalon prison of all those who have completed their sentences.

3. The halting of all torture and of the cruel and degrading treatment of detainees.

4. The appointment of an international committee to investigate Khiam prison; the bringing to justice of Israeli officers who have tortured prisoners, and the payment of compensation to and rehabilitation of victims.

5. The contact of all prisoners with their families, lawyers and the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations.

6. The condemnation of the ruling by the Israeli Supreme Court that recognized Lebanese detainees as hostages and the recision of that ruling as being in flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

7. The invalidation of the sham trials of the prisoners and the acknowledgement that such trials are unjust and in contravention of international law.

On the occasion of Lebanese Detainee Day, we call upon the conscience of the international community, all Governments and organizations, all human rights organizations and all those who defend the right of the human being to life and freedom of opinion to let out a great cry: close Khiam prison and free all the hostages held in Israeli prisons.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/772
12 July 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 12 JULY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 1 and 8 July 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

These actions are continuing to bring death and injury to hundreds of civilians and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek lawful compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Violations by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 1-8 July 1999

1. In the northern region 38 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,500 to 10,000 metres over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Baibo, Ayn Zalah, Tall Kayf, Sinjar, Rawanduz and Ba'shiqah.

2. In the southern region 288 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 8,000 to 12,000 metres over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Amarah, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Lasaf, Qurnah, Afak, Qal'at Salih, Qala't Sukkar, Rifa'i, Ushbayjah, Shinafiyah, Qadisiyah, Ali al-Sharqi, Hayy, Tall al-Lahm, Hawr al-Hammar, Maymunah, Rumaythah, Taqtaqanah, Shu'aybah, Najaf, Shatrah, Ansab and Umm Qasr.

3. At 0935 hours on 1 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 missions, were supported by two AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Rifa'i, Salman, Ushbayjah, Basrah and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1645 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1130 hours on 2 July 1999 United States and British aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah and Tall Afar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1435 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1000 hours on 2 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 missions, 28 from Saudi airspace and 2 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Afak, Samawah, Amarah, Salman, Artawi, Hayy, Maymunah, Lasaf, Rumaythah, Qurnah, Qal'at Sukkar and Rifa'i areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1710 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1010 hours on 3 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 42 missions, 22 from Saudi airspace and 20 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by two AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Jalibah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

7. At 1140 hours on 5 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 missions, 16 from Saudi airspace and 6 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by AWACS and E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Ali al-Sharqi, Ali al-Gharbi, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1030 hours on 6 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 44 missions, 38 from Saudi airspace and 6 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by AWACS and E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Qal'at Salih, Salman and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1120 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1145 hours on 7 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 50 missions, 34 from Saudi airspace and 16 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by AWACS and E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1235 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1100 hours on 8 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 62 missions, 44 from Saudi airspace and 18 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by two AWACS and E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah, Shinafiyah, Qurnah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1235 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1035 hours on 8 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions and overflew the Mosul, Zakho, Baibo, Tall Afar, Sinjar, Rawanduz and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/773
10 July 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JULY 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As you are aware, I am called upon in paragraph 3 of the agreement on security arrangements dated 5 May 1999 reached by the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal and the United Nations (A/53/951-S/1999/513, annex III) to ascertain, prior to the start of registration and based on the objective evaluation of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET), if the necessary security situation exists for the peaceful implementation of the consultation process. On 4 May 1999, I conveyed in a memorandum to the parties the main elements that would need to be in place in order to enable me to determine that the necessary security conditions exist for the start of the operational phases of the consultation process, and I subsequently outlined those elements in paragraph 6 of my report to the Security Council dated 5 May 1999. According to the original consultation schedule, the registration was to begin on 22 June 1999. At that time, I reported to the Council that I was unable to certify that the necessary conditions existed to begin the operational phases of the consultation process, given the security situation throughout much of East Timor and the absence of a level playing field (S/1999/705). In particular, I noted that militia activities continued to have a constricting effect on political freedom. I also noted that I wished to allow UNAMET sufficient time to reach full deployment. I therefore postponed my assessment of the conditions for three weeks until 13 July 1999.

UNAMET has made the necessary preparations to begin registration on 13 July 1999. However, while I have reported to the Council that there has been some improvement in the security situation in the capital, Dili, in East Timor as a whole and especially in the western districts of the territory, the security situation remains serious despite the deployment of UNAMET personnel. The recent incidents at Maliana, Viqueque and Liquica involving UNAMET personnel have served to highlight the larger problem of militia impunity. The grounds for our concern have been amply detailed in recent briefings to the members of the Council. It is essential that steps be taken to ensure that the people of East Timor are able to participate in safety and free of intimidation in the popular consultation provided for in the above-mentioned agreement of 5 May 1999.

Over the last two weeks, my Personal Representative for East Timor and my Special Representative for the East Timor Popular Consultation met with senior officials of the Government of Indonesia to discuss the situation in East Timor. The Government reaffirmed its resolve to address the security situation. I have also shared with the Government a list of specific criteria towards which there should be meaningful, visible progress in order for me to make a determination to proceed with the operational phases of the consultation process. These criteria were based upon the elements contained in my above-mentioned memorandum of 4 May 1999, and I remain fully confident that the Indonesian authorities have the capacity to take meaningful steps towards their fulfilment in a short period of time.

There have been some positive developments in the area of peace and reconciliation, such as the intra-East Timorese dialogue begun at the Dare II Peace and Reconciliation Conference convened by Bishops Belo and Nascimento and the accords signed by pro-autonomy and pro-independence groups under the auspices of the Commission of Peace and Stability on 18 June 1999, but the latter remain incomplete and they have yet to bear fruit on the ground. A high-level visit by Indonesian authorities will take place on Monday, 12 July 1999.

Members of the Council are aware of my earnest desire to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to me with all determination so that the people of East Timor can express their wishes as to the future of the territory. UNAMET will make every effort to adhere to the tight time-frame that is available to it. I must, however, weigh my determination to move ahead against the conditions prevailing on the ground.

Accordingly, in order to allow for concrete steps to follow the visit of the Indonesian authorities, I now propose to start registration on 16 July 1999. The requisite certification of security conditions and the opening of registration would be confirmed if concrete progress is made on improving the security situation in East Timor as defined in the criteria. I have informed the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal of this decision, and I will keep the Council fully informed of any future developments.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/774
12 July 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you of my intention to appoint Jacques Paul Klein (United States America), as my Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with effect from 2 August 1999.

Mr. Klein will succeed Elisabeth Rehn, who served in this capacity with great distinction. I would like to put on record my sincere appreciation for her leadership of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the accomplishments achieved during her time in office.

I should be grateful if you would bring this to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-20481 (E) 120799

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/775
12 July 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 JULY 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 July 1999 (S/1999/774) concerning your intention to appoint Jacques Paul Klein (United States of America) as your Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the intention contained in your letter. They also take this opportunity to join you in expressing deep appreciation for the exemplary way in which Elisabeth Rehn has carried out her important assignment.

(Signed) HASMY Agam
President of the Security Council

99-20487 (E) 120799

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/776
10 July 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 JULY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 8 July 1999 from Mr. Humam Abd al-Khaliq Abd al-Ghafur, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister draws your attention to United States and British attacks on civilian targets and installations in Iraq carried out between 1 January and 30 June 1999 and requests you to intervene to prevent such unwarranted acts of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 8 July 1999 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter dated 5 January 1999 providing detailed information on the violations and acts of aggression committed by United States and other aircraft and naval vessels during the period from 1 July to 31 December 1998 (S/1999/59, annex).

In the present letter, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that during the period from 1 January to 30 June 1999 such aircraft continued to violate Iraq's airspace in the south from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and in the north from bases in Turkey. During this period there were 6,842 aerial violations in southern Iraq and 1,687 in northern Iraq, so that the total number of violations of Iraq's airspace during this period comes to 8,529.

During the relevant period, United States warplanes engaged in such hostile, provocative and inflammatory acts as dropping heat flares and breaking the sound barrier over Iraqi civilian areas and installations, and United States naval vessels also engaged in acts of aggression inside and outside Iraqi territorial waters. These acts were documented by us and were communicated to the United Nations Secretariat at the time they took place. They included those set forth hereunder by way of example.

1. At 0930 hours on 7 January 1999 a United States frigate prevented the freighter Front Champion from entering the Mina' al-Bakr channel, and the harbour master was not allowed to bring it in until its inspection had been completed at 0700 hours on the following day.

2. At 1045 hours on 13 January 1999 a United States formation violated Iraq's airspace in the Salman area and dropped a number of heat flares.

3. At 0945 hours on 21 February 1999 15 United States and British formations coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-18s and were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi airspace. They carried out 24 missions from Kuwaiti airspace and 18 from Saudi airspace, and they overflew areas of Basrah, Maysan, Muthanna and Dhi Qar governorates. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1110 hours, drove them off. At 1605 hours on the same day another five formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory violated Iraq's airspace. They included F-14s and F-16s and were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi airspace. They carried out 16 missions from Saudi airspace and 4 from Kuwaiti airspace.

4. At 1140 hours on 22 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Samawah, Nasiriyah and Basrah areas of the southern region, bombing several localities in the Darraji-Dirhamiyah area. At

1740 hours enemy aircraft fired three projectiles at a civilian locality in Ghammas, and a number of residents were killed and wounded.

5. At 1035 hours on 22 February 1999 10 formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They included F-14s, F-16s and F-18s, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C early-warning aircraft and carried out 12 missions from Kuwaiti airspace and 20 from Saudi airspace. They overflew the governorates of Dhi Qar, Basrah, Maysan and Muthanna and bombed several civilian installations in the southern region, killing and wounding a number of residents. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off. At 1203 hours they returned towards the bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait from which they had departed. At 1635 hours on the same day another 12 formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory violated Iraq's airspace. They included F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s, carried out 16 missions from Kuwaiti airspace and eight from Saudi airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C early-warning aircraft and overflew areas of Basrah, Dhi Qar, Maysan and Muthanna governorates. They bombed several civilian localities, killing and wounding a number of residents. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1800 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1840 hours on 24 February 1999, United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Iskandariyah area south of Baghdad and fired cluster-dispensing projectiles at civilian localities, killing and wounding a number of residents.

7. At 1445 hours on 28 February 1999, radio station 6 (RS-6), the key link in the system controlling the operation of the Iraq-Turkey pipeline and located 40 kilometres south-west of Mosul in an area where there are no other installations for several kilometres round about, was the target of a direct and savage attack by United States aircraft coming from Turkey. There was large-scale damage to station installations and one of the custodians was killed and three were wounded. The bombing brought a halt to the flow of crude oil through the Iraq-Turkey pipeline exportation system.

8. On 1 March 1999 formations of United States and British aircraft bombed civilian targets in Ninawa Governorate, launching two attacks on the residential complex for the North Oil Company's Ayn Zalah field. A number of residents were killed and wounded in the bombing, and another link in the control system for the operation of the Iraq-Turkey pipeline was destroyed. The gauging station west of Zakho was isolated by the bombing, and serious damage was done to civilian installations.

9. At 1130 hours on 15 March 1999 eight formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s as well as British Tornadoes, carried out 17 missions and overflew areas of Ninawa, Dohuk and Irbil governorates. They fired eight projectiles at several civilian localities in Ninawa Governorate, wounding a number of residents.

10. At 1815 hours on 2 April 1999 United States and British aircraft based in Saudi and Kuwaiti territory bombed a station controlling the flow of Iraqi oil to Mina' al-Bakr, part of the South Oil Company's system. The location of this major control station is the Hamdan site in the Abu al-Khasib area of Basrah Governorate, and it was destroyed by the United States and British aggression. The objective of such aggression is to halt the flow of Iraqi oil by way of Mina' al-Bakr in southern Iraq in a hostile attempt to render null and void the memorandum of understanding between Iraq and the United Nations concerning the oil-for-food programme.

11. On 30 April 1999 United States and British aircraft dropped five 500-pound NK bombs on Jirjis Ayyub Sultan and five members of his family as they were tending their sheep at a village in northern Ninawa Governorate. These citizens were killed, as were 100 head of sheep, and their property was destroyed.

12. At 0820 hours on 5 May 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft and an EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 missions, 20 of them from Saudi airspace and 8 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shatrah, Jalibah and Rifa'i areas.

13. At 1457 hours on 19 May 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 79 missions, 47 of them from Saudi airspace and 32 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and overflew the Amarah, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Artawi, Chabaish, Ushbayjah, Rifa'i, Busayyah, Salman and Afak areas.

14. At 1040 hours on 9 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 108 missions, 82 of them from Saudi airspace and 26 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Basrah, Diwaniyah, Qurnah, Ushbayjah and Shinafiyah areas.

15. At 0720 hours on 30 June 1999 United States and Briti F-14, F-15 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi territory violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace and overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Basrah, Qal'at Salih, Shinafiyah, Rifa'i, Artawi, Hawr al-Hammar and Samawah areas.

In condemning these repeated acts of aggression against civilian targets and installations in Iraq, we urge you to intervene with the United States and the United Kingdom with a view to inducing them to cease and to renounce any repetition of unwarranted actions that constitute a grave violation on the part of two permanent members of the Security Council of the sovereignty of an independent State and founding Member of the United Nations and that represent a

breach of the Charter of the United Nations and of a principle enunciated in Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

We regard all the States involved - whether those whose aircraft and ships commit such acts of aggression or those in whose territory the aircraft are based, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey - as being fully responsible for these actions, for the damage that they cause and for the security-related, economic and moral threat that they represent for the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State. We affirm in this connection the legally established right of Iraq, in accordance with the principle of State responsibility, to seek compensation for the damage it has sustained owing to the perpetration of these hostile acts in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

(Signed) Humam Abd al-Khaliq ABD AL-GHAFUR
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq